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ANALYSIS AND EXPERIENCE—The Conditional and Therape utical composition of Dr. D. L. MONT'S Chauteman Ristorative are acknowledged by all competent authorities to be so hillifically perfect; and the experience of thousands deily be so hillifically perfect; and the experience of thousands deily proves that no preparation of iron hilberto prescribed by the Faculty, or known in the Materia Medica, is for a moment to be compared with it for restorative power, at once prompt and permanent. Indirection, Debbity, depression of vital energy, pie and observice sixkly complexion, indicates the soccessity in almost servery conceivable case. In all cases of Fernaie Debbity, especially, its effects are delightfully removating, even from the first trial. There is no such restorative of healthful complexion and we to needless of Pills. It is the only pure preparation of from to be obtained in the United States. Principal Office, No. SSS Broadway, and sold by all respectable druggists. Price Soc. See by

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# New-Mork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1859.

Nothing of importance was done in the Common Council last night. The Aldermen bad no quorum, and the business in the other Board was net of general interest.

### THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO. The mails of the Africa add little to our previous

knowledge with regard to this famous battle, of which such great account has been made by the Benapartist press on both sides of the Atlantic. Of Gyulai's report we have as yet only a brief telegraphic extract; and the mass of the French and Sardmian accounts are but the gossip of Turin and Paris, with so small pretensions to accuracy that they do not even give correctly the numbers of the regiments engaged. The deficiency is indeed supplied to some extent by Geo. Forey's report which we received by the City of Washington on Monday night; but Forey does not undertake to state either the strength or the losses of the Austrians. From Baraguay d'Hilbers, unfortunately, we have nothing; for as there were troops of his corps engaged, in addition to Forey's division, his report would certainly clear up some doubtful points. But, while waiting for more ample and authentic intelligence, we proceed to make some observations founded on a careful comparison of all the documents before us, which may not be without their value. ment of the French toward the line of the Po, between Pavis and Piaceoza, was in contemplation, had a bridge thrown across that river at Vacanizza, not far from Pavia. The corps of Gen. Stadion was sent over to reconnoiter the position and the intentions of the enemy. Stadion occupied the position of the Stradella, a defile close to the river, where a spur of the Apennines, over which there are no carriage-roads, approaches the Po, and sent three brigades (15 battaltons, with some eighteen guns and perhaps some cavalry) toward Voghera. The Austrians, no doubt leaving strong parties on their bne of march to secure their re-rest, met the enemy's outposts in front of Casteggio, and drove them through the town and through the village of Montebello. They advanced to the next village, Gnestrello; but there they were met by a brigade of Gen. Ferey's division (Brigade Beuret, 17th battalion of Chasseurs, 74th and 84th regiments of the line), and the combat became stationary. At this period, the Austrians evidently had but a few troops engaged-perhaps a brigade. The French were speedily recoforced by four battalions of Forey's other brigade (Blanchard, 98th, and one baltation of the 91st of the line). This gave them the superiority in numbers. Bueret's brigade was formed for the attack; took Ginestrelio, and afterward Montebello, after an obstinate fight, but at Casteggie, behind the small river on which it is situated, the Austrians made a stand. They very likely received fresh supports at this point, for they drove the French back in disorder upon Montebello, and were on the point of entering that village again when they were met by a portion of Gen. Vinoy's division, consisting of the 6th battalion of Chasseurs and the 52d regiment of the hne. This again turned the scale in favor of the French, and the Austrians retreated in good order to Casteggio, where they left a rear-guard, until their columns had fairly got in marching order. Having thus accomplished their object, and ascertained where the corps of Baraguay d'Hilliers (forming the extreme right wing of the French) was posted, they retreated unmolested across the Po, certain that, so far, there was no intention on

The Austrians cannot have bad more than about two brysdes on the battle-field, for three battalious at least must have been left on the road, and two more were required to fight two battalions of the Freuch 91st at Oriola, from which reason only one battalien of this regiment fought at Montebello. Of these two brigades or ten battalions, a portion only can have been engaged; the Austrian General, who should engage his last reserves in a reconneissance, would certainly be very severely

the part of the allies to advance toward Piacenza.

On the French side there were three regiments (74th, 84th and 98th), and one battalion of the line (of the 91st), beside one battalion of chasecurs; in all eleven battalions, supported at the end of the | which, in these days, are esteemed south of that this is to make a slave of woman. The Home

battle by two battalions of the 52d, and one of the 6th chaueurs. Thus, all in all, we have fifteen enttalions of French against some ten Austrian battslions; and sithough the latter are certainly stronger, still the numerical superiority was on the side of the French when the turn of the fight came. Independent of this, it is to be remembered that the Austrians did not fight for victory so much as to compel their opponents to show what strength they had en a given point; and this object they fully accomplished It is, therefore, absurd to regard this insignificant engagement as a victory of importance. With the gigantic armies now opposed to each other on the Italian plains, an affair like that of Montebelle is of no more account than a mere collision of outposts in wars of smaller magnitude: and if this be a victory where are the fruits of it? The French say they took 140 wounded and 60 unwounded prisoners; no more then they had a right to expect after a couple of hours' struggle for a village. They also took one ammunition wagon and lost one. But pursuit trere was pope; there was no attempt to reap the truits of the victory, although the French had plenty of Piedmontese cavalcy. The Austrians evidently-gave their opponents the last repulse, and then marched away in perfect order and unmo-

### UTAH.

The controversy which lately arose in Utah between Gov. Cumming, on the one hand, and Gen. Johnston and Judge Sinclair on the other, has been decided in favor of the Governor. By the instructions lately sent out, he is to have the exclusive right of calling upon the troops to assist in the service of civil and crimical process. At the same time the Marshal and the District-Attorney have been instructed not to allow Judge Sinclair, or any other Judge, to intrude upon the duties of their respective offices, or to usurp the functions of public prosecutor in the execution of process.

Previously to sending out these orders, the immediate danger of collision had subsided. Upon the sudden adjournment of Judge Sinclair's Court. the troops, against the assembling of which at Provo the Governor had protested, were withdrawn; and if there was any truth in the stories of an intention on the part of Judge Sinclair to adjourn his Court to Camp Floyd, or to hold a term of it in Salt Lake City, under an escort of troops, both projects appear to have been abandoned. What has become of the prisoners whom Judge Sinclair, upon the falure of the Grand Jury to find indictments, caused to be arrested upon warrants issued by himself, does not appear. Most of the parties, how-ver, against whom these warrants were issued evaded arrest, and it would seem that trey and others had associated themselves together for mutual protection by force of arms. This has led to the issue of a proclamation by Goverpor Cumming, denouncing these associations as unlawful, and tending to disturb the peace of the country, ordering the parties concerned in them to disperse, threatening them with arrest if they refuse, and directing the Marshal, who it seems is elected by the Legislature, and of course is a Mormon, to carry this proclamation into effect. According to The Valley Tan, the Gentile organ, the parties against whom this proclamation is directed have cannon, and a system of telegraph signals, by fires kindled along the mountains. The Descret News, the Mormon organ, professes an utter ignorance of the existence of any disorderly proceed ings such as would seem to be alluded to in the proclamation. It represents the City of Salt Lake as unusually quiet, the scarcity of money among the rowdes cutting down their supply of bigger so that the occasion for the services of policemen and magistrates is very much diminished. Most of the citizens are said to be bustly engaged-in planting and exidening. On the other hand, it is alleged by correspondents from Utah that in the northern parts of the Territory the men have almost entirely disappeared from the towns, and that many farms are deserted.

The existing sgitation grows out of the investitook place some two years since, previous to the march of the troops into Utah. On that occasion a party of a hundred emigrants and more from Arkansas to California were murdered, the only survivors being a few young children, nine of whom, after remaining, since the massacre, among the Indians, have lately been rescued by Dr. Forney, the Indian Agent. This massacre was charged at the time to have been perpetrated by the Mormons, or by Indians, instigated and led on by them. The Mormons, on the other hand, insisted that the murderers had been the Pi-ute Iudians, whom the emogrants had provoked in various ways, to such an extent that they were suspected by the Indians of an attempt to poison them. Certain witnesses were produced before the Grand Jury at Provo, whose testimony Judge Sinclair regarded as conclusive in implicating many leading Mormons in this massacre. On the other hand, it was alleged that these witnesses were apostates, who did not scruple at any testimony, however false, and that at best, their statements were quite too vague to justify proceedings against anybody. The affair still remains involved in great obscurity. Dr. Forney, the Indian Agent, writes to the editor of The Valley Tan, the anti-Mormon paper, that after investigating the affair he is of opinion that the Indians and white assist ants in perpetrating the massacre; but he does not appear to have obtained any information who those

little or nothing of Brigham Young. He seems quite to have withdrawn himself from the public ye, thinking it best perhaps at this time, to devote hunself exclusively to his own private affairs, and making the necessary provision for his numerous wives and children.

Meanwhile, emigration to the promised land still soes on. Several parties of Mormons are on their way across the plains, among them one from the Cape of Good Hope which landed at Boston. These emigrating Mormons are described as strong, healthy looking men and women, with a large complement of children, who solace themselves with music and dances, and are apparently in a very happy state of mind.

#### MARYLAND SLAVEHOLDERS' CON. VESTION.

The Slaveholders' Convention assembled at Balimore, which adjourned last night, after a session of two days, was but a continuation of certain proceedings of which we have heretofore given an account. It took its origin in the case of Mr. Bow. ers, a respectable white non-slaveholding citizen of Kent County, Maryland, who had the presumption to entertain and avow the same sati-Slavery centiments formerly entertained and avowed by Washington and Jefferson, but Mason & Dixon's line as in the highest degree incendiary. Some negroes, who had been detected in an attempt to run away, were induced, by threats of punishment, to charge Mr. Bowers with giving them a forged pass. Upon the strength of this statement Mr Bowers was indicted, but was acquitted by the Jury. Not satisfied with this verdict, some thirty slaveholders got together, saddeed Bewers out of his house at midnight, tarred and feathered him, and extorted from him a promise to This procedure, which occurred about a year

ego, occasioned a great excitement among the nonslaveholders of Mr. Bowers's neighborhood, who did not know whose turn might come next. To overawe them, the slaveholders held a meeting at Chestertown, at which Judge Chambers and Senator Pearce took the lead This was followed by another meeting, held at Snow Hill, in Wordester Courty, which meeting recommended a Convention from all the counties on the Eastern Shore to meet at Cambridge on the 3d of November last, This Cambridge Convention, which was attended by delegates from all the counties of the Eastern Shore, except the northern county, Cecil, passed a resolution for a general Convention, to meet in Baltimore, which is the body in session yesterday. Some of the members of the Cambridge meeting expressed great regret that it had been called as a staveholders' Convention. The call for the Baltimore Convention was accordingly ext-nded to "the brethren throughout the State, not as slaveholders, or nonslave holders, but as citizens" The object was stated to be to devise some system to be presented to the Legislature of Maryland at its next session, having for its object the better regulation of the negro copulation, the counties and the City of Baltimore being requested to send as many delegates as they were entitled to send members to the Leg-

This attempt to shake off the title of a Slave-Dealers' Convention does not seem to succeed. The title sticks; nor does it appear that anybody but slaveholders bave taken part in the proceedings. The City of Baltimore has not thought it worth while to appoint delegates, and two of the counties are unrepresented. Judge Chambers and Sepator Pearce reappeared as leaders; the one being Chairman of the Convention, the other Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

The object of the more ultra part of the Convention appeared to be to adopt some scheme for driving the free pegroes out of the State. But the Committee on Resolutions, at least the majority, did not favor this scheme, and the report and restlutions prenouncing it impolitic was adopted almost unanimously.

The Baltimore Patriot denounces the whole Convention as a contrivance for manufacturing Democratic espital

## FAIR PLAY FOR GIRLS.

Among the new things brought to light in London is a School of Cookery. It is under the distinguished patronage of a Countess, several Ladies, the wife of a bishop, the wives of commoners known to fame, and others who, no doubt, make up in energy what they want in distinction Its object is to teach cookery and household economy generally. and cookery for the sick as a specialty. At the school are received boarders as well as day pupils, aid ladies who become subscribers, may send their cooks for lessons. Perhaps, also, the mistresses themselves may go for instruction if they stand in need of it, as possibly they may. At any rate, we know lacies in this country, to whom a little elementary teaching in the art and mystery of housekeeping, would be of incalculable benefit.

Though not much in favor of foreign ashions, this cookery-school meets with our cordial approbation. We esteem every man who can get as good a dinner daily-as good, we mean, merely as to service and quality, and not as to quantity or variety of viands, as, at the best of French restaurants, would be spread before himone whose lines have fallen in pleasant places, and undeserving of pity in this world and pardon in the next if he ever beguilty of petulance, dyspepsia, irritability, headache, or any other of the minor vices to which they are addicted to whom the gods send their meats, but the Devil sends cooks But, unfortunately, it is the few only who are thus bappy. Neither Cooking nor Eating have as yet come to be recognized by Americans as a fine art; therefore we are not a happy-not to say a greatpeople, but a cadaverous, atrabil crious, nervous, and ill-bred generation. Mrs. Glass has much to answer for in her famous receipt. It is the cooking of the hare that is of consequence, and not the catching thereof-first at least, know how to cook your hare. It is the same philosophy that says we must eat to live, and not live to est. It is the eating that is of moment, not the living. To be occasionally without food is a mistortune from which we recover, or presently die; but to live upon food badly cooked is a calamity which s always killing us by inches. Vinimus dum ritamus, says the wise proverb of the ancients.

But these English philanthropists aim at other things beside cooking for the benefit of the human amily. They propose to teach household economy generally. Herein also we may borrow wisdom from their example, and set our houses in order, not for the next world, but for this. The matter is one of no slight importance. It is a question of political as well as domestic economy; and if he is to be honored who makes two blades of grass grow where one only grew before, so also is she blessed who makes one dollar in household expenditures do the service of two. We boast of our common schools, and with reason, for therein are our boys taught how to be men and to do men's work. We have common schools also for girls, as well as schools which are not common, and not always good. In these, things useful are taught, and also things useless; but the thing most useful of all is utterly altogether neglected. We know it is to utter a heresy, for which we shall probably be denounced at the next Woman's Rights meeting, to say that we firmly believe that woman has her mission in this world, and that that is not a proper education for the girl which igneres it. But such is our faith. Not that we object to her being educated for any profession or trade for which she shows a decided proclivity, though there are both trades and professions for which, we think, she ought not to have any proclivity whatever. But we believe the fact to be, and will continue to be, that were all trades and professions thrown open to women, that nine out of ten of those who adopt them will never make them the pursuit of their lives. And for this simple reason: the moment a woman is married, as all women ought to be, there is opened before her a sphere of action to which, both from inclination

and duty, her whole energies should be devoted. And this sphere is Home. It is nonsense to say

is the greatest of all human institutions—the most divine, indeed, of any merely human relation. It is woman's mission to keep it so. Let men go to the drudgery of trade and professions and bandicrafts, for such is their unhappy and lowly lot. To the other sex belongs the domain of the affections, the graces, the minor moralities, the amenities, the conferts of life; the cultivation of the intellect of the young; the training of the head and the heart, out of which come the life of the future for the individual and the race. It is the little, numberless, daily enjoyments or miseries which make up the sum of happiness or unhappiness in the lives of most of us, and these are committed to women What lot can be nobler ?

And why not educate her to this end ! The boy

s taught to get a living, and even if genius or great talent is developed in him, they become, uness he inherit a fortune, subsidiary to the great end of earning a subsistence—a subsistence for himself, his wife and his children; for macriage is, or ought to be, as much the mark he sime at as it is that of his sister. He is trained to do his part; why not rsin ber to do hers! This is precisely what we do not do. She is taught to dress; good. She is taught to sing and play; good, if she possess faculty for either. She is taught to desw; good, with the same provision. She is taught other tongues than her own; good at any rate. She is put through a general course of intellectual training; the more the better. But even these things, especially the latter, are rarely imparted with any thoroughness, or with good purpose. Too often they are a mere veneering of accomplishment, put on rather to make a showy than a useful article; for it is to get married, rather than to be married-to secure an establishment, rather than to fill a position of very serious duties, that the girl is taught is the object of her education. Let her intellect be developed to as high a degree, and by the same means, as her b other's; give to her all the charm of the most engaging accomplishments, and the most captivating graces, but let those thiogs also be taught her to do which, or to direct which, it is fair to conclude, is to be the business of her life, and on the doing well or ill Bust depend the happiness of a household. Are our sous admitted to the bar, or the pulpit, or do they receive medical degrees, or enter upon any trade or profession, with any hope of success, without a special training ? And should we not do as well by our daughters as our sous! Yet, how many of these become wives -we say nothing no w of mothers-without the slightest previous prep aration; and who, it they ever come to understand the duties which belong to that station, must learn them, probably, through much long suffering and many teacs. But many will never learn them at all, and in the train of that ignorance come anthrift, wastefulness and extravagance; then discontent, abenation, and perhaps hate; and finally two lives are embittered and wasted, and the young souls that are given into their keeping, darkened by an early shadow, where there should have been, and might have been, did we exercise n the education of one sex the common sense we to with the other, nothing but light and happiness and peace and love. How many know, and especially among the poor, that we sketch here, in the faintest lines, a too common picture! But where the results of this want of education

as to household affairs-affairs of which no woman can be ignorant and properly fulfill the duties of wife and mother-are gut so disastrous, they are. nevertheless, serious enough. With multitudes of people the line is no a wide one between actual poverty and the harassment and embacrassment of imited means, and the comfort of a competence The difference between the head of a household who knows, and one who does not know her bousehold duties, is just the difference that covers this line between poverty and abundance. Where one would spend, judiciously and satisfactorily, a few hundred dollars a year, the other would waste a thousand; where one would live well on two thousand, the other would lead a life of strife and discontent on three; and how money should be used, and knows where this expenditure may be avoided, or that may be incurred, what it is best to buy, and why and when and where it is best to buy, and how to use the articles when bought; in short, as the proverb says, "cuts ber garment according to her cloth;" while the other, poor thing! has been taught none of these things, has no time now to learn them. and would not learn them if she had, for she does not even know that she knows nothing. In this aspect of the question, it is one of political economy, and the sum which is wasted annually by unthrifty houskeeping, could be shown to be coormous. But this is not the view of it in which we take the most interest; the waste of individual means is, to the individual citizen, of far more consequence, and more serious still is the waste of human happiness and human hearts and lives. So, therefore, let us, also, have our Schools of Cookery and of Household Economics, though we have neither Counterses nor Ludies to patronize them. For, until we do, we can never predict with any certainty the happiness of either our sons or our daughters, or feel that "the words of King Lemuel, the prophecy that his mother taught bio," is a true prophecy in our day and genera-

FROM HONDURAS .- The bark Carib, Capt. Hopkins, at Boston, brings dates from Truxulo to May 23, at which time the country was quiet and healthy. There is no political news of interest. The case of the Spanish merchant brig which was towed out of the harbor of Truxillo by a Spanish war steamer, after refusing to pay the port charges, had not been settied. The charges amounted only to about \$30. The brig took on board her cargo and left under the guns of the war steamer without getting the customary clearance papers at the Custom-House. The Government of Honduras had demanded satisfaction

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT .- Henry W. mith, Postmaster at Norwalk, Conn., vice R. A.

James G. Cook, Postmaster at Fayetteville, N. C., vice J. E. Bryan, removed. Lewis M. Hollman, Postmaster at Mokelumne Hill, Cal., vice S. C. Florence.

The elementip Argo arrived at St John's at 10 clock on Tuesday evening, instead of Wednesday, as stated on Wednesday morning in the telegraphic

Mr. James A. Dix, editor of *The Boston Journal*, a lever to B. W. Rebinson, esq., of St. Louis, esps: The last census of this State was taken in 1855, when we had a population of 1,132,369; foreign popula-tion, 245,263, of whom 181,304 were bore in Ireland and only 9,653 in Germany! Estimating the adult n ale Germans as one to five of the whole number, there are but nineteen hundred and thirty in the State. By the census of 1855, the population of Boston was 128,788; of this number 52,923 were of

# THE LATEST NEWS.

# MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 9, 1859. The object of the meeting of the various Railroad Presidents in Philadelphia is to effect an arrange. ment whereby the mails can be transported beween New-York and New-Orleans in four days. The plan is to take them by railroad to Charleston; thence by steamer to Fernandins, Florida; thence by rail across to Cedar Keys, and then by steamer to New-Orleans. The Florids road will be completed next wenth. The whole distance is about exteen bundred miles. There will be one male schedule throughout, and no fines remitted. This is the general outline of the project now entertained, but not yet formally proposed to the Department. It will be whenever the companies shall agree. Under the present contracts there are constant

The President disinclines to any augmentation of the Mediterrarean Squadron, believing that such a step would complicate rather than relieve our near

The Herald's story of the loss of one million dolars annually by counterfeit and rewashed postage stamps, is nefounded. There is no information here to that effect.

Washington National Monument Society having applied to the Secretary of War for an Engineer officer to take charge of the Monument, under the direction of the Secretary of War for an Engineer officer to take charge of the Monument, under the direction of the Secretary as Engineer and Architeck, the Secretary has detailed Lieut, ives, Topographical Esgineers, for the service, in addition to his duties under the War Departneet.

There is reason to believe that our Minister to Madrid has been instructed to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to assure the Spanish Government of the carnestness of the United States to purchase Cube, and that the money will be promptly paid.

Henry W. Smith has been appointed Postmaster of Norwalk, Cone., in piace of Williams, removed.

The President has recognized Luis Lobez de Arge y Noel as Vice-Consul of Spain at Boston.

Mr. Pryor to-day severed his connection with The States newspaper, but will be an occasional contributor. Other able editorial help has been secured. WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 9, 1859.

From Albany.

Prom Albany.

A QUARREL IN THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jane 9, 1859.

Dissension has long been existing to the Canal
Boald between the Democratic State officers and
Andror Benton. The latter has recently aisoissed
from effice the clerks to the collectors in New York
and elsewhere, appointed by the Democratic Board.
The Auctior has taken this step under the authority of
the act of the last Legislature, giving him the power
to decide what clerks are needed in the Collector's
Office. Office.
The Canal Board met at 6 o'clock this evening, and

Treasurer Vanderpool offered resolutions condomning the conduct of the Auditor as an encrosehment on the powers of the Board, and an unwarrantable interfer-ence in the management of the Canal Officers, and re-institute of the dismissed clocks under the title of As-sistant Collectors, which takes them out of the Audi-List. Gov. Campbell moved an amendment con-

denring the creation of such offices, and declaring, in view of the increased expenditures and decreased rev-erues of the canals, that no new offices should be cated, Controller Church offered, but subsequently with-

controller Church offerest, but subsequently was drew, an amendment to the preamble, characterizing the conduct of the Auditor as a political attack on a party be had deserved.

Licut. Gow. Campbell's amendment was then lost, and Mr. Vanderpool's adopted.

This action restores to office all the removed incum-heuts of the present year.

The Canal Beard have visited and approved of the

new Seely lock-gate, erected as an expe

The Board then adjourned till June 30. The Slaveholders' Convention.

The Slaveholders' Convention.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 2, 18.9.

The Slavehelders' Convention reassembled this morning to consider the question as to the best means of regulating the free negre population of the State.

The hall was crowded and much interest manifested.

The Hon-James Alfred Pearce, Chairman of the Complete on Resolutions, submitted a majority report.

Mr. F. W. Jacobs of Worcester County processed the views of a portion of the minority, being a written address going over the whole ground, detailing the grevacces of the slave owners of Maryland, and the periods in influences of fore-negroism on the nomine. prevacces of the stave owners of Maryland, and the percise as influences of fore-negroism on the population generally. He then advocated the prohibition of emaccipation, and the passage of laws for the gradual excitation of free-negroism. He next alludes to take tendency in the Northern and Western States of Legislation against free negroes. He also alluded to the interference of the Methodist Episcopal Courch of the North in the natter, and was very severe on Tac N. Y. Christian Advocaletonching its strictures in regard to the Convention held at Cambridge, and for attempting to threaten with an ecclosiastical co-shite too Methods of Maryland, if they combined the pres-ent movement. He avowed himself a Methodist, but

The following is the substance of the report and

The tCommittee on Resolutions respectfully report a number of resolutions, which were submitted to team by the members of the Convention, all of which they considered and discussed carefully, as time allowed. Two subjects of principle dearling, as time allowed.

Two subjects of principle importance occupied most of
the time of the Committee. These were, the proposed
expulsion from Maryland of the free negroes now resiting it the Sate, and the policy adopted by the
Legislature of 1830, one of the restraints upon manathission; and the necessity of additional legislation to give vitality and vigor to the law of that year, which, give vitality and vigor to the law of that year, which, probably from the imperfection of its details, has falled into descende. In regard to the first of these and descended. In regard to the first of the operations, the Committee came to the coordision that it was highly mexpedient to undertake any measure for the general removal of the free black population from the State; and that it is for the base interest of the State and of that cless of people to require shely the december cement of the statutes already existing on this subject, and of such additional laws as seem to be necessary to carry out the purposes of former Legislatures as as to make these mesons or former Legislatures, so as to make these people of derly, industrious and productive. By the last census the lass of population combered about seventy-four thousand, be within the last more years they are esti-mated, by as and causes and mananissions, to have reached over eighty thousand. The existence of so large a number of free blacks in the most of a slaveholding state is believed to be of itself an evil, and this evil is resulty perceived to be greater, when it is considered that a portion of them are inde, vicious and unproformer Legislatures, so as to make these people or resulty perceived to be greater, when it is considered that a portion of them are idle, vicious and unproductive. This, however, is not the case with the majority of them, and their removal would, as the Committee believe, be far greater than all the evils the people of Maryland ever suffered from them. Their removal from the State would deduct nearly lifty per cent from the household and agricultural labor furnished by the people of this color, and which is indispensable to the people of the State. It would produce great do connfort and inconvenience to the great body of householders; would break up the business and deof householders; would break up the business and de-strey the property of a large number of landowners and land-renters, a class whose interests are catifled to as much consideration as those of any portion of our catizers; would be harsh and oppressive to those pau-ple themselve; would violate the public sentiment which is generally not only just, but kindly disposed toward them, and would probably lead to other aviza which the Committee forbear to mention. They are satisfied that a measure could not receive

Legi-lative sanction, and would not be tolerated by the great body of the people of Maryland, even with that sanction. The Committee, therefore, cannot teron mend their expulsion from the State; stil more unwilling should they be to favor any measure which locked to their being deprived of the right to freedom, which they have acquired by the indulgence of our law and tenderness of their masters, whether wise or unwise, or which they have inherited as a birthright. On the other proposition, the restraints upon manufactures in the Committee think that the policy in this regard adopted by the act of 1831 was wise and proper. That act provided for the compulsory removal of all blacks manumitted after the passage of the law; provided for the appointment of a Board of Three Managers, who should be members of the Colonization Society—a Society whose duty it should be to remove such people of color as should become free in the State thereafter; required Clerks of Courts and Registers of Wills to inform this Board of Managers of every manumission by deed or will within five days after recording; required the Board of Managers to notify the Colonization Society